

Daily Gazette.

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TO THE PUBLIC.
The only traveling persons, male or female, at present authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE GAZETTE are J. H. Steedman, John P. McEluff, J. E. Harbee, Mrs. M. L. W. Rogers, L. C. B. Burch, Miss Annie Shapard and Mrs. S. Kennedy. The public are cautioned not to pay money to any other person representing themselves as traveling agents of the paper, as all authority heretofore issued to any other person than those named is hereby revoked.
DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
April 14, 1890.

The Philadelphia Record wittily says: "The tariff pressed the pearl button, you do the rest."
The guardian of the anti-lottery law can find work in Indiana. A young fellow there recently sold his chance in a girl to his doubling rival for \$15.
The New York Mail and Express on the day it urged editorially that the Republican of New York city have an immense tariff demonstration, printed "Increase Our Faith," as the day's text.

In renovating the White House it was disclosed that some of the timbers are rotten. It has long been supposed that there was considerable rotteness there, of a kind however that mere house renovation does not disclose.

A Chicago dentist says too much kissing causes the teeth of Americans to decay. Let him give the bounds and limits, the "too much" is not well understood, may amount short of smothering goes when youth and beauty meet.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, the escaped Irish patriots, decline to be lionized in Paris. They having previously taken French leave of the British lion, their bondmen and a despised government hardly appreciate their extreme delicacy.

The question relating to the advisability of admitting women delegates into the general conference of the Methodist church is stirring up considerable strife in the churches. Even the women themselves are finding Scripture to prove each side of the argument.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been invited to address the Chicago Press club on any subject he may choose. Whether this is initiatory of the campaign or not, the fact that Governor Hill will soon speak in Ohio on "Democratic Principles" looks a little as if campaign work had begun.

The secret ballot law goes into effect in Indiana next month. It is stated that it will cost the state full a half million dollars. Blocks of five and other devices are teaching the citizens of Indiana that while honesty pays even at a cost of half a million, dishonesty is too costly a luxury, although dispensed by Republican innocuities.

OWING to the confusion attendant upon fall house cleaning at the executive mansion, President Harrison has gone duck hunting in Maryland. And now, the first thing this administration knows, a colored man and brother will be squealing for compensation for a dead pig. His excellency should remember the troubles that environ a man who recklessly handles cold iron.

ANOTHER THEORY BROACHED.
Theories and loud conceits are constantly being exploded or snuffed out. One theory that has held the boards for years, and that has been received by scientists and the public as well, has been vigorously attacked by one Professor Meacher. The professor tells us that the destruction of forests has nothing whatever to do with failure of the water supply in Western streams; and that the decrease in the volume of those streams is due to another and wholly different cause, to-wit: the extensive opening of irrigating canals in the West, which in many instances dry up certain rivers and streams, except in the flooded seasons.

There is without doubt a great deal in what the professor says about irrigation as a cause of reduced streams, and more especially as he claims that there has been no decline in the fall of rain or snow in the past ten years—rather an increase, as the records in the weather bureau show. It is well known that the Red river is nothing more than a bed of dry sand over the greater part of its course, for several months in the year; and that the opening of irrigation canals has gradually robbing those streams of their water supply. The time is not far distant when there will be less water in either of those rivers than in the stock of a jerk-water railroad. What is true of them may also be said of the Missouri, and other considerable streams having their sources in the Rock mountains. Owing to the vast area drained by it, the Missouri will always be a considerable stream, but the volume of water in it has, without doubt, been greatly reduced in late years.

Whether Professor Meacher's theory will account for all the phenomena associated with the water supply in the West, will be determined perhaps by the criticism which his views will encounter at the hands of meteorologists and others. It will do nothing else, it will give us some new and revised notions about the sources of our water supply, a matter that is of very great importance in the arid and semi-arid regions of the West.

THE PREACHER IN POLITICS.
The ethics of the pulpit North and South—if we may be allowed the expression—differ quite perceptibly, judging by the case of Rev. D. C. Kelly, recently disposed of in a somewhat summary fashion by the Nashville conference of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Kelly, his love for souls to be overborne by a love of the excitement and allurements of politics, and forgetful of his obligations and duties as a minister of the word, threw himself as a leader of a forlorn hope into the midst of a hot political campaign. It was decided by the conference that in becoming the nominee of the Prohibition party for governor of Tennessee, and assuming the leadership of the party, he forfeited ipso facto his standing in the conference and his calling as a minister, but in view of "mitigating circumstances" was only suspended for six months from the exercise of all ministerial functions. It is said that Mr. Kelly thinks himself hardly used and will appeal from the decision. If the appeal should go against him, he ought to be philosopher enough to endure it, as in all probability by that time, the period of his penance will have elapsed, and he will be allowed to return to the pulpit. But if he insists on a full and complete vindication with no prospect of getting it, there is nothing for him to do, but to embark in politics for a livelihood, or else do as many of his clerical brethren do, when too severely disciplined for infractions of religious ordinances, that is, start a "little church around the corner" somewhere, a plan that is sure to succeed if he be a man of any parts or personal magnetism.

That is probably what a Northern minister would do, if the case was his own. But it is not very probable that a minister would be called before an examining committee in a Northern state for taking a hand in politics. It is becoming so common for clergymen up there to dabble in politics, and even to run for office, that it is no longer regarded as a heinous offense against the canons of the church, or a stain upon the cloth. Ever since Henry Ward Beecher set the pace a generation ago for the preacher in politics, he has taken more and more kindly to it, and now does not scruple upon occasion to choose a political question for a text. A case in point is that of the Rev. Dixon of New York, who a few years ago fell under the ban of his ecclesiastical superiors in North Carolina, and refusing to kneel to them as required, went to New York where his stirring and captivating eloquence has brought him prominently to the front. At present he is lashing the boodles of officials of Gotham, and delivering political harangues at will.

The man whom Dr. Harrison chose as pension agent for Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, was at the time of his appointment, a presiding elder in the Methodist church at Emporia, Kan. He secured the place with a salary of \$1000 a year because of his power in politics wherein he was one of the most active workers in Kansas for many years. His political elevation, and his party work at caucuses and conventions, at which he is an adept, so far from damaging his standing in church circles, or in the pulpit, has on the contrary, but elated his desecrated ministrations and preaching, and added greatly to his influence in conference to which he never fails to have himself appointed as a delegate. From these and many similar cases that might be cited, it will be seen that the connection of the pulpit with politics is, apparently at least, much closer in the North than in the South.

AMERICANS COOL.
The bursting of a Steam Pipe in a New York Hotel Falls to Create a Famine.
Special to the Gazette.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A small steam pipe not connected with the regular heating apparatus of the Hotel Imperial blew off without asking leave last evening, and the scene that followed was very interesting. This hotel is doing a rushing business just now, and women make up a large percentage of the guests. As a woman's restaurant is on the ground floor, the customers must pass through the office to reach it. At 6:15 last evening a queer sizzling noise was heard beneath the restaurant. It was followed a moment later by a dense volume of steam that rolled up the stairs leading from the kitchen and in a few moments completely filled the dining room. Thence it escaped into the corridor and even crawled up two elevator shafts to the top floor. At the same time the electric lights became very dim. The band stopped playing very abruptly and the musicians rushed out into the office, but the guests were far more deliberate. At first they only seemed simply surprised, but as the fog enveloped them, hiding from their eyes even the viands on the plates before them, they concluded that it was time to get out. That they did. Even then, however, their retreat was not unimpeded. A tall, well-looking man who noticed all these things said: "Americans are wonderfully calm and self-contained. If this had happened in a French hotel, half the women would have been out in the streets before this yelling murder."

The fog had hardly cleared away before the guests were back at their tables again, nipping knives and forks as though nothing had happened.

Dr. William Everett, the Boston congressional candidate, has the degrees of A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. B., Ph. D., D. C. L., D. D. and LL. D. He does not use them all at once, however.

HERE YOU ARE

Just the Evidence Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt Wanted.

The Ohio Republican Executive Committee Demands Campaign Contributions From Government Clerks.

CRAIN ALL RIGHT.
Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Sunday Gazette today prints an extract from a letter received from its correspondent at Galveston to the effect that notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the Republicans in the Seventh district, Crain will be re-elected by a good majority. The correspondent says: "Ochiltree carried this district once by about 300 majority, but since then Crain has been elected to the three congresses and he will come back again. He has made a hard campaign and has done splendid service for Galveston. His opponent will be snowed under."

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT OHIO.
The Republicans, it seems, are desperate. They want money and the department clerks must give up the "stuff" or be blacklisted. The Ohio state executive committee first began the circular business, a copy of which was printed in these dispatches last week. It had some effect in the clerks credited to Ohio, but not enough to satisfy the committee, so another circular with

THUMB SCREWS ATTACHED.
Has been sent out the government employees from Ohio who failed to respond to the first call for contributions. It is safe to say that this latest "appeal" will have a wholesome effect in bringing the delinquent contributors up to time. Here is the circular:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1890.
DEAR SIR:—Have you done your duty as a Republican and contributor? If so, your name does not appear on our list. We are making the best light we can to elect enough congressmen from Ohio to save the next house to the Republicans. You are certainly interested in this matter, and ought to be willing to bear

YOUR SHARE OF THE BURDEN.
You ought not to expect others to do the labor and permit you to enjoy the emoluments. We know that you are a Republican and when we say to you confidentially that we are handicapped for want of funds to pay our legitimate expenses, we believe and trust that you will call on Mr. William Mays and make a fair and liberal contribution or send direct to us. It is not too late to do good and your contribution may elect one more Republican. Respectfully,
REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This last appeal virtually admits that the Democrats will have the next house by a small majority, but for the purpose of securing more money from the clerks of government it intimates that Ohio may yet see the house to the Republicans by electing one more Republican with "your contribution." Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt can now get after the Ohio committee with a sharp stick, as the above appeal is a clear violation of the civil service law.

CONVENTION AT EASTLAND.
Special to the Gazette.
EASTLAND, TEX., Oct. 25.—Pursuant to the call published in yesterday's Gazette for a meeting of the citizens of this precinct to nominate a candidate for constable, at least 100 of our most prominent citizens met in the county court-room promptly at 7:30 o'clock, and the following are the full proceedings, which THE GAZETTE is requested to publish, and which your correspondent thinks will compare favorably with Mr. Camp's charges to the jury, published in THE GAZETTE a few days ago:

Convention called to order, and B. F. Cotton placed in the chair; Mart Hill, secretary; John Tidwell, sergeant-at-arms.

Committee on resolutions—M. M. Angell, T. H. Wofford and Dick Hunt. The committee reported and in a few minutes returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to recommend as permanent chairman B. F. Cotton; secretary, Mart Hill; sergeant-at-arms, John Tidwell.
Resolution 1. It is the time honored usage of the people's party to vote the sentiment of the constitution by electing the two-thirds rule in all nominations for public offices, and having an abiding faith in the principles of said party, and believing that a strict adherence to the above named principle is the only salvation to the people of these United States, Canada and Mexico, our two sister republics, and therefore recommend the adoption of the two-thirds rule.

2. There is now pending before the people of these United States and also Texas and Eastland county and precinct No. 1 in said county many important measures directly affecting the interest of said people, viz: the McKinley tariff bill, the sub-treasury bill, the railroad commission bill and the box law, therefore we demand of all aspirants for the office of constable of this precinct that they express themselves fully on each of the above measures. Respectfully,
T. H. WOFFORD, Chairman.

After the adoption of the above, nominations were in order.
Will Ramsower was placed in nomination by John Tidwell in a neat speech of five minutes. Objections were urged to this nomination because the candidate was not "Arkansaw."

Joe Reddock was nominated by H. Y. Hill. Mr. Reddock stated to the convention that he appreciated the honor conferred, but further stated that he was a strict prohibitionist, and at this point he was hissed down.

T. H. Cavin was next nominated by J. T. Hodges in a ringing speech of twenty minutes, but Mr. Cavin was done up in short order, it being asserted that Cavin had offered Mr. Hodges a deputyship if he (Hodges) would nominate Cavin.

Mr. P. C. Snow was next nominated and was charged with a Greenback, but the charge was refuted.
Mr. J. E. Boykin was also nominated. He was objected to on account of his citizenship, but he was present and agreed to move to Precinct No. 1 if elected, and this was full satisfaction.

At this point nominations closed and candidates were called for. Will Ramsower responded first and stated that he was a hog law man and he didn't know much about the other measures, but he guessed he was in favor of them, and positively denied citizenship in "Arkansaw." He was loudly applauded and his speech had a telling effect. Other candidates were represented by proxy. After the speeches were over the voting commenced by ballot. James Byrd, John Beall and Dick Hunt were tellers. The first vote stood: Snow, 20; Ramsower, 17; Boykin, 27; Ritchford, 3; Reddock, 21.

When the result of the first ballot was announced great dissatisfaction was

manifested by the Boykin men who publicly announced and charged the tellers with fraud and stuffing the ballot box. As no one had a two-thirds majority the chair ordered another ballot, but the Boykin men kept yelling fraud and yelled so loud that it took some time for the chair to restore order. When this was done Dick Hunt, one of the tellers and a strong supporter of Ramsower, informed the convention, and especially the Boykin men, that he would not rest under the charge of fraud and wiped his hands of the convention and bolted as did all the Ramsower men. There was not a quorum of Boykin men left. The bolters repaired to another building and nominated Ramsower by acclamation.

This morning everything is quiet and serene and Ramsower is away ahead and will get there on the people's ticket. For once, the chair and the tellers with the Ramsower men, and for this act of civility was awarded chairmanship for the next twelve months, of the people's party.

ACHESON AT WICHITA FALLS.
Correspondence of the Gazette.
WICHITA FALLS, TEX., Oct. 25.—Dr. Alex W. Acheson, Republican candidate for congress from this district, spoke to a large crowd at the court house last night. He remained in the city until 12:30 to-day. Prominent Republicans all there, and he carried this district for Acheson with the proper effort, that is with the necessary number of votes.

SPOKE AT BOWIE.
Special to the Gazette.
BOWIE, TEX., Oct. 26.—Hon. A. K. Swan and M. A. Husted, candidates from the Forty-fourth representative district, spoke here last evening to a crowded house.

Hon. A. K. Swan is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and scored a grand victory over his opponent, Mr. Husted, who is an Independent (so-called) but who has his name on the "fraudulent Democratic ticket." Hon. A. K. Swan will carry his district almost to a man.

It was announced by telegram that Hon. J. W. Bailey and W. R. Lamb will meet in our city in joint discussion on Monday, November 3. Our people are prepared for the "picnic."

FLANAGAN SPEAKS AT GAINESVILLE.
Special to the Gazette.
GAINESVILLE, TEX., Oct. 26.—Hon. Webb Flanagan spoke at the courthouse in this city last night. Owing to the counter attraction of the Burnett-Mulkey revival, Webster was greeted by a very select audience.

The Republican candidate for state senator from Cooke and Grayson followed Flanagan.

The Democratic executive committee of Cooke county ruled that the Democratic tickets should have both for and against the commission printed on them.

COLLIN COUNTY DEMOCRACY.
Special to the Gazette.
MCKINNEY, TEX., Oct. 26.—The prairies of North Collin literally glowed with Democratic lights last night. It was a rally at Weston and a magnificent procession passed the streets of Hon. A. C. Owsley, J. L. Doggett and W. T. Beverly spoke. There was an immense concourse, with the best of order, and the utmost good feeling.

SPOKE AT COOPER.
Correspondence of the Gazette.
COOPER, TEX., Oct. 24.—The Hon. D. B. Culberson spoke at the courthouse last night to a good audience. His speech was well received. He was to have spoken at 1 o'clock yesterday, but owing to the condition of the road he failed to reach here until about 4 o'clock. A great many living at a distance had to return home without hearing the great speech delivered last night. Notwithstanding so many had to go home the courthouse was crowded.

CULBERSON'S OPPONENT.
Special to the Gazette.
PARIS, TEX., Oct. 26.—Hon. John C. Gibbons went to Clarksville yesterday, where he made the opening speech of his canvass for congress last night. This county this year for the first time in its history put out a straight Republican county ticket and there are very anxious to arouse every Republican in the county to the importance of going to the polls to determine the strength of the party in the county.

The Democratic executive committee met to-day and refused to follow the form of ticket adopted by the state committee. The ticket will have for and against the commission amendment. They also made several appointments for the Democratic candidates for representative and county attorney to address the voters during next week with the hopes of getting a full vote to increase county's strength in the conventions in 1892.

THE LOSS.
MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 26.—Mobile suffered severely by fire to-day, the buildings consumed being a shingle mill, three cotton compresses and five cotton warehouses with 50,000 bales of cotton, the Gulf City oil mill, the Mobile ice factory, three steamboats, eleven loaded and five empty freight cars, two coal and wood yards with a small amount of freight and six wharves. The fire was aided by a strong northwest wind, but had it been a point or two nearer north probably all of the town would have gone up in flames. The loss is \$245,000, with about \$325,000 insurance.

Clomoring for Another Fight.
Special to the Gazette.
GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 26.—The Upham-Pitzlin fight is still the theme of conversation among the sporting element who claim that Upham lost the fight through the partial decision of Rogers James Dolan. There are persons here who are willing to back Upham for \$1000 for another go with Pitzlin, and it is reported that Pitzlin will meet him. Upham is at his home in this city not yet fully recovered from the fight, being badly bruised in the groin, where it is claimed Pitzlin repeatedly fouled him when they clinched. Upham, however, makes no complaint over the result of the fight, but earnestly expresses the hope that Pitzlin will give him another battle with an impartial referee, and if he does he feels confident of beating Pitzlin in less than ten rounds.

The Toboggan Slide of Politics.
Boston Globe.

As the prices of food and clothing go up, up, up, Republican chances of electing a majority in the next congress go down, down, down.

Mobile, Ala. Visited by a Great Conflagration—Four Blocks Burned.
Warehouses, Compresses, Oil Mills, Ice Factory, Ferries, Steamboats, and 3000 Bales of Cotton in Ashes.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 26.—A fire that began near the river front at the north-east end of the city spread rapidly to the cotton warehouses and presses and, getting entirely beyond control of the fire department, has at this writing in it grasp all the cotton warehouses and presses on the river front and back to Royal street, from Beauregard to St. Louis streets.

A brisk and threatening wind prevails and the fire threatens the entire business portion of the city. Four or five river steamers, the steamship Canton, the Mobile and Ohio railway wharf, the oil mills, and the following warehouses have been burned: L. C. Frye's, Brown & Goodman's, Fitzpatrick & Cooley's and the Gage & Lyons ice factory. In fact the blocks of buildings bounded by the river from Knox street, the new city boundary of the city, to St. Louis street on the south, and from the river front to Royal street west are lost. The fire is moving rapidly southward, and since this dispatch was begun has crossed St. Louis street on the water front and intruded on the wholesale business part of the city.

THE DETAILS.
MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 26.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations ever witnessed in this city began to-day about 12:30 o'clock in the shingle mill of Stewart & Butt, and owing to a strong northwest wind prevailing was not checked until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only then after a favorable change in the wind. The scene of the fire was in the extreme northern end of the city, and includes the destruction of between 7000 and 8000 bales of cotton, eight warehouses, three cotton compresses, large cotton seed oil mills, a big ice factory, the Mobile fertilizer company, two large wool and coal yards, three of the river steamboats and a box factory. There was no loss of life, although many of the firemen were overcome with heat and smoke, and many narrow escapes from falling walls occurred. The loss is one of the most serious ever known here and can be put down as \$1,000,000. The fire department fought the fire until 10 o'clock, and were assisted by many old volunteer firemen in the face of smoke and flame and kept ten or more streams going, fed from the Bienville waterworks. At 6 o'clock to-night the fire is

WELL UNDER CONTROL and no fears are entertained for its continuance. The fire originated in a pile of shingles in Stewart & Butt's shingle mill at One Mile creek and soon communicated to the mill, which was soon swept away, owing to the strong wind. A warehouse of shingles belonging to the same firm was saved through the firemen's efforts. The flames swept southward toward the oil house of the Standard oil company, but this was saved, and prevented greater loss as the Mobile and Ohio freight depot was near. Goodman's warehouse caught from sparks and soon went up in flames with its 400 bales of cotton. High winds continued, carrying the flames southward toward Brown's warehouse, in which was stored 3,000 bales of cotton, all of which was saved. From there the fire was communicated to the Selma warehouse, in which were stored 1200 bales, which were

ALL SWIFT AWAY, the horses being the only thing saved from the warehouses. The Tyler press adjoining, then caught and burned. It was unused at this time and had no cotton stored in it. Truett's warehouse with its contents, 400 bales of cotton, was next to go, none of it being saved. Beer's warehouse adjoining caught fire, but was put out with partial loss. No cotton was in it at the time. While the warehouses were burning it was discovered that the Mobile and Montgomery depot wharf, saved from the burning of the first warehouse, was on fire and soon went. At the same time fire was discovered in the cotton-seed oil mills, having caught from sparks from the cotton fire, and soon this large property was

WHIPPED IN FLAMES and burned, burning with rapidity and fierceness, the breeze, and communicating to the Merchants' press, which with its compress, not in use at present, was used as a depot for the Mobile and Birmingham railway. In this were 400 bales of cotton and a quantity of freight of the Mobile and Birmingham road. The cotton was the only thing in it and about the building saved, this was severely damaged. The Mobile fertilizer manufactory, M. Hudson manager, was next to go in the general conflagration that was sweeping unchecked, and which human aid was powerless to save as strong and fierce were the flames. Fire now broke out in the warehouse on the wharf of the cotton seed mills 200 feet long and stored to the roof with cotton seed which burned rapidly, setting fire to the wharf on the south where there was a wood yard of Johnson's. At the wharf along here were tied up the river steamboats Ruth, Mary Elizabeth and Jewell, but so fast did the fire travel that before they could be moved

THEIR FIGHT WORK CAUGHT and they were burned to the water's edge. The flames then leaped on Commerce street over a Congress avenue vacant lot to the Cooley cotton compress, one of the most modern presses and owned by the Townsend estate, which, together with the Emanuel estate and Cooley's warehouse with their contents of 1000 bales of cotton went up in flames. Johnson Bros.' wood yard in the rear, a large quantity of wood and coal and 20,000 oak staves were next to go, in turn communicating the flames to the Mobile factory of Gage & Lyons, and from this to the Gulf City wood and coal company's yard at the foot of St. Anthony street. Here sixty-one bales of cotton on the wharf, then at 10 o'clock by the steamboat Munnie Lee were burned. Here at the foot of St. Anthony street the fire which had swept four squares on Commerce street from Beauregard, leaving standing only the east side of the Mobile and Montgomery's general offices and headquarters, and which had razed cotton on the wharf, left a smoking ruin of the wharf, and the now almost exhausted firemen, who had not ceased their efforts for five hours, an opportunity to return to the warehouses and to save part of their contents. In their course the flames had spared Macnolia warehouse, with 7000; Calhoun's, with 1200, and Factor's press, with 2000 bales of cotton. The cotton exchange report Saturday gives the amount of cotton on hand in Mobile Saturday at 18,770 bales.

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REALTY AND BUILDING.

The Record for October Up to Date Nearly Half a Million.

The Transfers Since January 1 Are Crowding the Fifteen Million Dollar Figure.

The total transfers of real estate in Fort Worth for January, 1890, amounted to \$2,364,715.30.
The total transfers for February, 1890, amounted to \$1,746,438.
The total transfers for March, 1890, amounted to \$1,596,854.47.
The total transfers for April, 1890, amounted to \$932,166.
The total transfers for May, 1890, amounted to \$2,359,546.47.
The total transfers for June, 1890, amounted to \$969,542.30.
The total transfers for July, 1890, amounted to \$234,370.66.
The total transfers for August, 1890, amounted to \$359,682.63.
The total transfers for September, 1890, amounted to \$1,495,682.18.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in January amounted to \$415,440.30.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in February amounted to \$318,740.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in March amounted to \$224,606.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in April amounted to \$319,552.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in May amounted to \$615,794.22.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in June amounted to \$219,031.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in July amounted to \$74,432.21.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in August amounted to \$117,440.50.
The largest aggregate sales for one day in September, amounted to \$1,935,333.00.

OCTOBER RECORD.
5 Transfers October 1 20,000.00
10 Transfers October 2 17,750.00
2 Transfers October 3 2,100.00
2 Transfers October 4 16,450.00
6 Transfers October 5 2,400.00
2 Transfers October 6 2,750.00
5 Transfers October 7 28,250.00
18 Transfers October 8 12,700.00
12 Transfers October 9 11,400.00
4 Transfers October 10 3,750.00
4 Transfers October 11 9,100.00
3 Transfers October 12 22,000.00
8 Transfers October 13 24,450.00
2 Transfers October 14 29,150.00
3 Transfers October 15 8,800.00
6 Transfers October 16 12,950.00
12 Transfers October 17 25,100.00
6 Transfers October 18 8,900.00
2 Transfers October 19 6,250.00
3 Transfers October 20 15,500.00
3 Transfers October 21 14,500.00
Total transfers October to date 450,891.75
Total transfers 1890 to date 14,991,915.61

PACIFIC COAST DEMOCRATS.

Edward B. Pond, Nominated for Governor of California.

Edward B. Pond, whom the Democrats have nominated for governor of California, is a native of New York state and fifty-seven years of age. He has lived in California since 1854, and in San Francisco since 1868. Mr. Pond

has had many years experience as mayor and supervisor of San Francisco and is popular with the rank and file of his party.

Germany's Aged Field Marshal.
BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Nearly 20,000 persons took part last night in the torchlight procession which inaugurated the celebration of the nineteenth birthday of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke. All classes of people were represented. The participants were artistically grouped by prominent painters and sculptors. Upon arriving at the residence of Count Von Moltke, the president of a committee previously appointed presented to the venerable soldier a congratulatory address. Count Von Moltke, in reply, thanked the citizens for their many brilliant manifestations in his honor, and said that the foundation of the empire which had made Berlin great was the work of the mighty Emperor William I. If a share in this result was attributed to him (Von Moltke), his hearers must also remember his faithful companions and the brave men who had ended their territory to the fatherland with their death.

COTTON PICKING MACHINE.
It Will Perform the Work of Fifteen Men.
MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 25.—There was on exhibition at the cotton exchange in this city to-day a bale of cotton which had been picked by machinery, and the cotton brokers are to-night talking of the beginning of a new era in the cotton business. The bale weighed 475 pounds, and was picked by a machine in two hours, notwithstanding the rain, on the plantation of C. C. Glover, near this city. The work done is equivalent to that of fifteen men for the same time.

Count Hugo Henckel Donnersmarck, the oldest Austrian sportsman, is dead. He imported the first English mare in America in 1834 and his winnings were enormous.
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RENEGADE APACHES.

Terrorizing and Murdering Settlers Along the Arizona-New Mexico Line.
SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 26.—A small band of Arizona Apaches, evidently not more than four in number, have been terrorizing settlers along the Arizona-New Mexico line for the past six weeks. In West Sierra and Grant counties several possees have been organized to hunt them and the two troops of United States cavalry have been scouting the Mogollon mountains and the Passa range for weeks, but to no avail, the

band being so small as to readily elude its followers. Thus far four persons have been murdered by the gang. J. J. Barranca, a Mexican ranchman, in Western Grant county, and his son, Avarian, are the latest victims. They were shot from their wagon and the body of the old man